

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FROM THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

for the relations with the

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Notice to Members

During the Fifteenth Meeting of Delegations from the European Parliament and from the United States Congress in Paris, 17-20 April 1979, the annexed recommendations on US and EC concerns in the energy sector were adopted

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR COMMITTEES
AND INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

25 April 1979

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

- Considering the profound difficulties which the continuing energy crisis poses for social and economic development in the United States and the European Community,
- recalling the fruitful discussions which recently took place between the United States Congress and European Parliament delegations in Washington DC,
- recognizing the broad agreement reached at that meeting on energy matters,
- noting however that certain differences of opinion remain particularly regarding the effects of the US Non-Proliferation Act on aspects of nuclear research and development being undertaken in the Community partly under the auspices of EURATOM.

The US Congress and the European Parliament delegations make the following recommendations:

1. They recognize in view of the likely shortage of oil by the 1990's, that the first step in an effective energy policy must be the adoption of measures to avoid wastages of energy, as was agreed at the Bonn Summit of July 1978;
2. They consider that alternative forms of energy must be developed to replace the use of oil and natural gas as far as possible;
3. They note that nuclear energy can be a major alternative especially for base-load electricity generation provided that the problems of the disposal of radio-active waste can be successfully met and that the risks of proliferation of nuclear weapons are minimized by the full and effective implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
4. They recognize the serious differences of opinion which exist regarding the effectiveness of available solutions to these problems;
5. They consider that the close cooperation between the United States and the European Community is necessary to overcome these difficulties;
6. They support the need for further improvement of national and international nuclear safeguard technologies and methods and encourage the timely correction of those safeguard implementation problems that have already been identified by the IAEA;
7. They note the need for consultation in devising an effective common international response to safeguard violations and nuclear diversions;

8. They recognize the close cooperation between the United States and the members of the European Community in INFCE, whose goal it is to make the nuclear fuel cycle more inherently resistant to diversion and misuse;
9. They note that there could be significant long-term potential in solar and other alternative sources of energy which are effectively inexhaustible and free of pollution in order to reduce further the consumption of hydrocarbons and the need for an over-hasty development of nuclear power, but that much research and development effort is needed;
10. They call in particular for collaboration between public research bodies in the United States and the European Community;
11. They welcome the initiative of the United States Secretary of Energy in addressing the European Parliament delegation in Washington and recommend that the responsible Commissioner and President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the European Community be asked to reciprocate this initiative.

